

MON

Base, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who fain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.
 Some others were driven and diftent
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,
 Some in round plates withouten monument. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [from *mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.
Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
MONISHER. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [from *monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]
 1. Information; hint.
 We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness. *Holder on Time.*
 2. Instruction; document.
 Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*
 After sage *monitions* from his friends,
 He turns to politics his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*
MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; or one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.
 You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: he but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*
 It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own causer.
 We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perilus himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*
 The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*
MONITORY. *adj.* [from *monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.
 Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*
MONITORY. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.
 A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*
MONK. *n. f.* [from *monach*, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.
 'T would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan monk. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 The dromish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood, Rouse and prepare once more to take possession, And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*
 Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, monks and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as monks are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some resemblance of man.
 One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys. *Shakespeare.*
 More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
 Other creatures, as well as monkeys, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness. *Locke on Education.*
 With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine, But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*
 2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
 This is the monkey's own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakespeare.*
MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monkish life.
 Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkery. *Hall.*
MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*
MONASTIC. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monastick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.
 Those public charities are a greater ornament to this city

MON

than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those monkish and superstitious foundations of which the vainly boasts.
 Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim mule,
 The dull constraint of monkish rhyme refuse. *Smith.*
MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are used in medicine.
MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *χορδή*.]
 1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*
 2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another: when the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatesseron; if the terms were as five to four, they called it a diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*. *Har.*
MONOCULAR. *adj.* [from *μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having only one eye.
 He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because the budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Houel.*
 Those of China repute all the rest of the world *monocular*. *Granville's Sep.*
MONODY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *monodie*, Fr.] A poem sung by one person not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*; *monogame*, Fr.] One who disallows second marriages.
MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Marriage of one wife.
MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γράμμα*; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *λόγος*; *monologue*, Fr.] A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.
 He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*
MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel; a single combat.
MONOME. *n. f.* [from *monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, *a*, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*. *Harris.*
MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [from *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and those fall off together. *Quincy.*
MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *monopoleur*, French.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλείω*; *monopoleur*, Fr.] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.
 He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Arbutnot.*
MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλείω*.] Is a noun used only in some oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *στιχόν*.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of words of one syllable.
MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *εὐλάβη*.] A word of only one syllable.
 My name of Ptolemy!
 It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
 Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

MON

These, although not insensible how much our language was already over-stocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses. *Swift.*
Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy. *Pope.*
MONOSYLLABLED. *adj.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of one syllable.
 Nine taylor, if rightly spell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*
MONOTONY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *τόνος*; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.
 I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their monotony. *Pope's Letters.*
MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.
 A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
MONSOON. *n. f.* [from *monsoon*, *monsoon*, Fr.]
Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*
 The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds. *Ray.*
MONSTER. *n. f.* [from *monstrum*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature.
 It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive. *Locke.*
 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.
 If she live long,
 And, in the end, meet the old course of death,
 Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 All human virtue
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour pass'd,
 Had still this *monster* to subdue at last. *Pope.*
TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in use.
 Her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree
 That *monsters* it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 I had rather have one scratch my head if th' fun,
 When the alarm were struck, than idly fit
 To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
MONSTROUSITY. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] The state of being *monstrous*.
MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.] In a monstrous manner.
 This is the *monstrous* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
 Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrous*. *Bacon.*
 We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrous* in education: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast. *South's Sermons.*
 By the same law *monstrous* could not incapacitate from marriage, witness the case of hermaphrodites. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
MONSTROUS. *adj.* [from *monstrum*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Latin.]
 1. Deviating from the stated order of nature.
 Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*
 2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with some degree of dislike.
 Is it not *monstrous* that this player here
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
 Could force his soul so to his conceit,
 That, from her working, all his visage wan'd. *Shakespeare.*
O monstrous! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Irregular; enormous.
 No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*
 4. Shocking; hateful.
 This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received.
MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top.
 She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again. *L'Estrange.*
 Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
 And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juven.*

MON

MONSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monstrous*.]
 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.
 He walks;
 And that self chain about his neck,
 Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have. *Shakespeare's Tiberius*
 Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*
 2. To a great or enormous degree.
 These truths with his example you disprove,
 Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden's Juven.*
MONSTROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *monstrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.
 See the *monstrousness* of man,
 When he looks out in an ungrateful shape! *Shakespeare.*
MONTANT. *n. f.* [French.] A term in fencing.
 Vat be all you, one, two, three, four, come for?
 —To see thee fight, to see thee pass thy puncto, thy flock, thy traverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shakespeare.*
MONTE-RO. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A horseman's cap.
 His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon.*
MONTE-TH. *n. f.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed.
 New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
 Has by one vessel sav'd his name from death. *King.*
MONTH. *n. f.* [from *monath*, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point: the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiac: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.
 Till the expiration of your *month*,
 Sojourn with my sister. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev. xxvii. 6.*
Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also solar, and determined by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptic. *Brown's Vulgar Errors; b. iv.*
 As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
 So many years is the condemn'd by fate.
 To daily death. *Dryden's Thea. and Honoria.*
MONTH'S MIND. *n. f.* Longing desire.
 You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakespeare.*
 For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
 Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras; p. i.*
MONTHLY. *adj.* [from *month*.]
 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.
 I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*
 2. Happening every month.
 The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
 For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*
MONTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.
 If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated.
 O swear not by the moon, th' inconstant moon,
 That changes *monthly* in her circl'd orb;
 Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*
MONTHLY. *n. f.* [French.] In horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup. *DiA.*
MONTOSS. *n. f.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master. *DiA.*
MONUMENT. *n. f.* [from *monumentum*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.
 In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jafus. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty. *King Charles.*
 So many grateful altars I would rear
 Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
 Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
 Or *monument* to ages; and thereon
 Offer sweet-smelling gums. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 Of ancient British art
 A pleasing *monument*, not less admir'd
 Than what from Attick or Etruscan hands
 Arose. *Philips.*
 Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*
 2. A tomb; a cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.
 On your family's old *monument*
 Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
 That appertain unto a burial. *Shakespeare.*
 The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
 Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys's Paraph.*
 In a heap of slain,
 Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
 16 S
 Of